

The Egyptian Gazette

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ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1906.

[EIGHT PAGES P. T. 1.

Under personal supervision of Mr. and Mrs. T. BARTENS.

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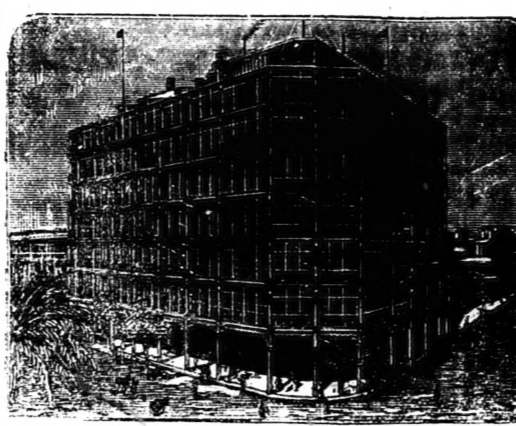
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## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

|                     |                         |           |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Direction of wind   | ...                     | N. E.     |
| Force of Anemometer | ...                     | 16        |
| State of Sea        | ...                     | Calm      |
| Barometer corrected | ...                     | 759.5     |
| Evaporation         | ...                     | 4         |
| State of Clouds     | ...                     | 1 clouded |
| During              | Max. Temp. in the shade | 30.6      |
| 24 hours            | Min. do.                | 21        |
| ending 8 a.m.       | Humidity of the air     | 75        |
|                     | Heat of the sun         | 4.8 a.m.  |
|                     | Moon rises              | 1.54 a.m. |

## OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

| Stations.  | Max. temp. in the shade. | Min. temp. in the shade. | Stations.  | Max. temp. in the shade. | Min. temp. in the shade. |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Port Said  | 32                       | 23                       | Merou      | 38                       | 20                       |
| Suez       | 37                       | 23                       | Athara     | 34                       | 23                       |
| Helouan    | 34                       | 21                       | Suakin     | 41                       | 19                       |
| Ghizeh     | 36                       | 20                       | Kharioum   | 34                       | 23                       |
| Assiout    | 37                       | 23                       | Wad Medani | 32                       | 23                       |
| Assouan    | 43                       | 26                       | Duelim     | 34                       | 23                       |
| Wady Halfa | 43                       | 23                       |            |                          |                          |

## FOREIGN STATIONS.

| Stations. | Barom. | Wind        | Temp. | State of Sea |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| Trieste   | 759.5  | Very light  | 29    | Very slight  |
| Malta     | 758.3  | Moder.      | 28    | Slight       |
| Brindisi  | 755.8  | Light       | 28    | Bather rough |
| Athens    | 754.1  | Almost calm | 28    | Very slight  |
| Jamassol  | 761.8  | Very light  | 23    | Slight       |

## The Egyptian Gazette

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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## The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor and Manager — R. SHELLING

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1906.

## THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

The lack of tact which has been the most conspicuous feature of the Tsar's dealings with his people since the reply was given to the first Address of the Duma is shown equally in the Imperial Decree regarding its dismissal. "The representatives of the nation have strayed into spheres beyond their competence," says the Tsar; and the instances cited are three. "They have made inquiries into the acts of local authorities instituted by the Emperor, which, being interpreted, is, that they have presumed to fix the responsibility of the Bielostok massacres upon their real authors, and they have complained of the corruption of the Bureaucracy. Again, they have made comments on the imperfections of the fundamental laws, which can only be modified by the Imperial will. But the Russian code is notoriously both contradictory and barbarous; and it is surely not beyond the competence even of a merely deliberative body to suggest the extinction of admitted faults. Thirdly, they have appealed to the nation, and this, it is true, was a mistake both in tactics and on higher constitutional ground. Whether it was a crime which necessitated the dissolution of the body which committed it we take leave to doubt; but the excuse put forward that the peasants were "disturbed by such anomalies" will not hold. They were much more disturbed by the war with Japan, which to many was a revelation of a new world; and the fact that they had a voice in the affairs of their country at all was a more glaring anomaly than any excess committed by their representatives in St. Petersburg. The alternative see-saw between Parliamentary government and the inflexible will of Nicholas II. will become a disturbing feature of the first magnitude during the next few months, and though the peasant's mind moves slowly, when he has once decided on action he does not draw back.

Taken at the best, the situation is most serious. Even though we indulge in the almost impossible hope that everything will remain quiet, the next Duma must be far less conciliatory in tone than the one whose end has now come, says the "Globe". The moderating influence of the Constitutional Democrats will be absent, for, like the Trimmers of old England, the party of compromise will be rejected as men unfit for a crisis. It is inconceivable that either the Court or officialdom will be represented to any extent. The former has alienated all save its immediate circle, and perhaps the lowest class of the bourgeoisie, the smaller shopkeepers, who have ever been its most fanatical supporters. The Bureaucracy are detested from end to end of the Empire; in this all Russian opinion is at one with the audience which first saw an historic drama dealing with that class at St. Petersburg years ago, and was moved to exclaim, "There is not an honest man among them all." This leaves for the members of the next Duma merely the extremists, whose opposition to the Tsar knows no bounds, and the visionaries, whose remedies are made up of a mixture of French philosophy two centuries old and a parody of German Socialism. It is not to such men that the Emperor can look for the salvation of his country. But before the next election so much may happen that speculation is unprofitable. In any event, the Tsar has played his last card, and played it badly. It revolution does not come, he will be face to face with a Duma whose demands it will be impossible to concede. If the situation becomes so threatening that he gives way and convokes Parliament before the date stated in the Ukase he will be a defeated monarch, and the people will have an enormous advantage on the next rubber. On the other hand, if the revolution can no longer be stayed, he will find he has lost the support of the whole Empire, and even the Army may prove to be a broken reed when he requires its aid most.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Fatal Accident. A Sudanese was knocked over and killed by a train at Gabbari yesterday.

Cattle Plague. Bovine typhus has broken out in the Abou Tig district (Assiout province).

Bubonic Plague. To day's plague bulletin records a fatal case at Alexandria, the victim being a young native girl living in Tewfikieh-street, Mina kism. One case was discharged as cured.

White Slave Trade. The Smyrna police have arrested on board the steamer Sevac, from Alexandria, a European who was travelling with five young girls to Constantinople.

Sad Occurrence at a Wedding. An old Sudanese woman attended a wedding at Ramleh yesterday and during the ceremony one of the horses in the wedding procession knocked her over. She died last night in hospital.

Wanted.—A Lifeboat. A correspondent, commenting on the recent fatal accident off Aboukir, in which ten Italian fishermen lost their lives, urges the port authorities to organise a proper life boat service, the want of which has long been felt in a centre of so great a naval importance as Alexandria.

Indigent Moors. Moorish pilgrims to the number of 284 will arrive here at noon on Friday from Suez, where they have been purging their quarantine. They will embark at Alexandria on Saturday for Tangier. Their expenses at Suez and their journey home have been paid for by the Egyptian Government as they are so indigent.

Post Office Notice. Persons wishing to receive their correspondence at the distribution windows of post offices are earnestly requested to take necessary steps to have such letters addressed "Poste Restante." Those who subscribe to special boxes will facilitate sorting by having the number of their box put on their address.

Western Oases. The Western Oases Railway, now being constructed by the Corporation of Western Egypt in connection with their land development, etc., in the Western Oases, has been completely laid to kilometre 67. The telephone equipment has been installed from the junction with the Egyptian State Railway to railhead.

Menshawi Pasha's Legation. The El Orwa El-Woska Benevolent Society intends to bring an action against the heirs of the late Menshawi Pasha, claiming the balance of the annual revenue allowed to the society by the deceased, in accordance with his will, and the 109 feddans of land willed by the late Pasha to the Mohamed Aly Industrial School.

Cotton Damagers Sentenced. This morning, the Attarin Native Court sentenced Ali Nagar and Salim Suleiman, of Irai el-Baroud Marka, to 5 years' penal servitude and 3 years imprisonment, respectively, for wilfully destroying three kirats of a cotton plantation belonging to Abd el-Salam el-Magri, at Ahrag Hamam, on the 15th June last.

Assault on European. While travelling on a trolley to the quarries behind the Tombs of the Khalis, Cairo, yesterday morning, an Italian foreman, belonging to the State Railways, was attacked by natives, who so roughly handled him as to disable him for several days. The trolley pushers did not raise a finger in defence of their master but looked on all the time.

Snapshotting Denishwai. Sir E. Grey informed Mr. MacNeill, M.P., in the House of Commons last week, that he had no information as to the circumstances in which certain photographs of the Denishwai hangings and fliggings were taken and published. All spectators were kept at a considerable distance from the scene of the executions by a cordon of police, with the exception of the members of the Press, who were on the public road. The authorities had no responsibility either for the taking of the photographs or their publication.

Carlton Extension. Mr. C. Aquilina, proprietor of the Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley, is to be congratulated on the extension which he has just made to his hotel. With the increasing popularity of the Carlton, both in summer and winter, it became evident that the available accommodation was becoming too restricted, and so Mr. Aquilina had a new wing constructed on the side of the hotel facing the Ramleh road. This wing has just been opened and increases the hotel accommodation by 14 bedrooms facing due north and exposed to the invigorating sea breeze. These rooms have all been furnished with exquisite taste and, when it is more widely known that Mr. Aquilina's inclusive charges are so moderate as P.T. 40 per day, they should no longer remain unoccupied. Space has also been found in the new wing of the building for a spacious and well-decorated dining room, the former dining-room being converted into a reading-room, and there is also a new and comfortable lounge.

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CONSTITUTION FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

GOVERNMENT'S 'GREAT ERROR'

BRITON AND BOER.

LONDON, July 31. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Transvaal Constitution has been adopted by 315 votes to 87.

Mr. W. Churchill, explaining the Constitution, said that the guiding principle in granting responsible government to the Transvaal was to extend to Briton and Boer the fullest privileges of British citizenship. The Government had adopted the principle of manhood suffrage and single members for constituencies. There were to be 34 members for the Rand, 6 for Pretoria, and 29 for the rest of the Transvaal. Dutch or English was to be spoken. The second Chamber was to be nominated for the duration of the first Parliament and after that, to be elected.

The Constitution contains a clause abrogating the Chinese ordinance, after a reasonable time, declaring that no law should be assented to which sanctioned servile service or forced residence. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and Mr. Balfour considered that no security was afforded to British supremacy, and that the only hopeful feature was the postponement of the granting of responsible government to the Orange River Colony.

Mr. Balfour declined any responsibility for "the most reckless experiment in the history of our colonial policy." "What security," he said, "was there that the powers now conferred on the Transvaal Colony would not be used to establish a condition of things which would make future anti-British action probable and dangerous?" Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman exclaimed that never in the course of his parliamentary experience had he listened to a more unworthy, mischievous, and unpatriotic speech. This remark called forth a protest from the Opposition and Ministerial cheers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Elgin made a statement similar to Mr. W. Churchill's.

Lord Milner said that the Government was making a great error, and that it would be absolutely wrong to follow a course which might, within a year, result in Generals Botha and Smuts controlling the Government of the Transvaal. (Reuter)

SERIOUS FIRE IN CAIRO.

A serious fire occurred on Monday evening in Cairo in Sharia el Godarieh, in the Darb el Ahmar district, in an oil and paint store which is situated between the Greek Orthodox church and the Metwalli mosque. Very shortly after the fire was discovered the flames assumed alarming proportions, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade under the command of Captain Blake with three fire engines, the damage must have been far more extensive.

In consequence of the highly inflammable nature of the contents of the store and the remote possibility of saving it, the attention of the brigade was chiefly directed towards the surrounding buildings and, though it was not until the small hours of the morning that the brigade could leave the scene, all danger of a serious extension of the fire was averted in a very short space of time.

A considerable portion of the contents of the store were rescued, but the damages, which include the destruction of two buildings, are estimated at about £15,000.

STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

The stone-cutters in the service of the Alexandria Municipality, to the number of 110, have gone out on strike. They demand less than the ten-hours day, which has been the habitual duration of their daily work, and also an increase in wages. For the Europeans the pay varies from 4 to 6 francs and for the Arabs from 2 to 3 francs per diem.

Only two or three men remained at work this morning but the strike will be general this evening. The men complain that their life is now intolerable owing to the increase in house rent and the rise in price of food.

COTTON WORM.

The operations for the destruction of the cotton worm which were carried on last week met with the same success as in the former weeks. During this period no signs of the pest were observed in the provinces of Assiout, Beni Souef, and Keneh, and the reports from other provinces are as follows:—

- Behera—39,432 feddans, including 254 villages, were infested and cleared.
Sharkieh—171 feddans, including 10 villages, were infested and cleared.
Dakahlieh—2,331 feddans, including 71 villages, were infested and of these 2,282 feddans were cleared.
Fayoum—2 feddans were infested and cleared.
Gharbieh—2,735 feddans, including 46 villages, were infested, and of these 1,502 feddans were cleared.
Ghizeh—118 feddans, including 3 villages, were infested, and with the exception of 1 feddans the whole area was cleared.
Kalioubieh—128 feddans, including 19 villages, were infested and cleared.
Menoufieh—440 feddans, including 18 villages, were infested and cleared.
Minieh—99 feddans, including 5 villages, were infested and cleared.

MINDEN DAY.

TROOPING OF THE COLOUR.

The trooping of the colour by the 1st Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, in celebration of the great Battle of Minden (which was fought on August 1, 1769), took place at 7 o'clock this morning on Abdeen-square, Cairo.

The main portion of the battalion was drawn up in line in front of the Palace, and facing them, on the opposite side of the square, was a line of Fusiliers and the 4th Battalion Egyptian Infantry. All the officers and men of the Lancashire Fusiliers wore in their helmets a red and a white or yellow rose. The drums were heavily decorated with the same colours, and a wreath of red and white roses topped the colour.

At the commencement of the ceremony the battalion was inspected by Col. Cuthbert, temporarily in command of the Army of Occupation. The colours were led out and after the salute were handed to the officer in charge of the escort column. They were trooped round the square escorted by the whole battalion, and after re-forming in double line the battalion advanced in review order and the ceremony was then concluded.

After the trooping of the colour, Major Hamilton and the officers of the battalion received their friends in a large marquee which had been erected in the square.

THE COMMISSIONS OF BRIGANDAGE.

A PRECEDENT FOR SPECIAL COURTS.

One seems to have overlooked the fact, says the Cairo Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" that once before in the history of the British occupation of Egypt, unconstitutional measures had to be taken in order to settle the natives. It was in 1884, when raiding and brigandage was carried on on an enormous scale in the provinces, and had come to such a pass that the Native Courts were helpless to repress it. The Criminal Code was set aside, and special courts, under the title of "Commissions of Brigandage," were instituted for the trial of all criminal acts. They were given the power of summary jurisdiction, and their decisions avoured very much of court-martial law. These Commissions sat for five years, until the arrival in the country of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Scott, who was destined to become Judicial Adviser.

These special courts had a great effect on the raids and brigandage, and, so to speak, stamped them out, but they, themselves, were guilty of great abuses. In many cases the innocent suffered for the guilty, and the personal element entered very often into the cases. The Commissions were composed of natives, presided over by the Mudir or Governor of the province. There was no European guiding spirit, or even a system of inspection. The Commissions depended from the Ministry of the Interior, which was at that time an entirely native department, and not, strange to say, from the Ministry of Justice. The appointment of M. Legrelle to the post of Public Prosecutor in 1887 marked the starting point of reform. He investigated the working of these special courts, and demonstrated the enormity of their abuses, due to the absence of European supervision.

In May, 1889, they were at last abolished. Although originally instituted for a few months, the first short period had been prolonged by special decrees, until the courts had been in working for five years. The work for which they had been formed had been done by them, for in 1890 acts of brigandage were few and far between, although the means by which this end was attained were such as would not bear close investigation. But it was the abolition of these very courts which started the ill-feeling between Ri z Pasha, the Premier, and Sir Evelyn Baring, ill-feeling which culminated in the appointment of Mr. Scott as Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government and the resignation of Ri z.

Thus, if Sir Edward Grey's threat of unconstitutional measures is to be carried out, there is a very good precedent for the institution of a similar set of courts for the repression of acts of assault. Only this time there will be no abuses, for the judicial system in Egypt has been regulated since the Commission of Brigandage, and every case will be thoroughly investigated—as all judgments are now—by the staff of European inspectors which is at present attached to the Ministry of Justice.

THE DENISHWAI AFFAIR.

"Al Moayad" publishes the following remarks on the Denishwai affair, the papers concerning which are to be submitted to the House of Commons to-day:—

The documents in regard to the Denishwai case have been translated and submitted to the British Government; and the first day of August is the date when those papers will be examined by Parliament. How will it end? To this question the former measures taken by the British officials give the reply. The arrangements made by Lord Cromer and Sir Edward Grey will give a political colour to the papers, and produce an excuse strong enough to let the British officials in Egypt escape from any blame or responsibility for the acts they committed in the Denishwai affair. The Mex affray and the aggression on Mr. Ashton, the British inspector of irrigation, may be added to the Denishwai outrage to emphasise the "dangerous fanaticism" which has been declared by Sir E. Grey in the British Parliament. The Liberal members will, we presume, remain silent and then the documents will be put aside for ever. This is the conclusion which, it is thought, will be arrived at to-morrow.

THE BRITISH GARRISON.

THE COST TO EGYPT.

The announcement that Mr. Runciman made on Monday night in the House of Commons, to the effect that the future strength of the British force in Egypt is to be about 5,700 men, will be received with general satisfaction among the European population in Egypt, but at the same time it may be doubted whether the increase is not too small considering the actual condition of affairs, and that there would have been a greater sense of security if the numbers of the garrison had been nearer 10,000 than 5,000. The native Press can have no valid grounds for complaint at the extra expense which Egypt will have to bear for maintaining an increased garrison, for that "he who calls the tune must pay the piper" is a principle of world-wide application.

As there is a good deal of ignorance as to the exact financial relations between the British and Egyptian Governments in regard to the Army of Occupation, the following account will not be inopportune at the present moment. In 1904 the annual cost of the Army of Occupation to the Egyptian Government was increased from L.E. 84,825 to L.E. 97,500. The reasons for this increase were as follows: In the early days of the Occupation, the yearly contribution of the Egyptian Treasury towards the expenses of the British garrison was a sum representing at the time the true extra cost of maintaining the then existing garrison, over and above that which would have been incurred had the troops been stationed in the United Kingdom. For 1885, an arrangement was made under which Egypt paid a sum of 4l. per head per month towards the expenses of the troops up to a maximum of 200,000l. This arrangement remained in force for two years, after which the sum was reduced to L.E. 84,825. At this figure, independently of extraordinary expenditure connected with military operations in the Sudan, it was allowed to remain until 1901, although it was far from representing the true extra cost of the garrison. In the course of the summer of that year the matter was reconsidered, and the British Government, taking into consideration the improved financial condition of Egypt, expressed a desire to return to the original agreement. It was impossible to contest so legitimate a demand, but in order that the future charge should not weigh heavily on the Egyptian Treasury it was agreed that the number of British troops permanently stationed in this country should be reduced, and the sum payable fixed at L.E. 97,500 (100,000l.) a year, or an increase of only L.E. 12,675. This sum, which was not to be liable to fluctuations arising from any minor changes in the total cost of the garrison, represented approximately the true extra expenditure incurred by the British Government by reason of the presence of a British force in Egypt, as constituted from the 1st January 1905. The reduction in the force (including the British troops at Khartoum) was expected to bring the number of the garrison to about 3,500 men. Lord Cromer in his penultimate Report remarked that it was not necessary nor desirable "on Egyptian as on more general grounds, that the force should be large," and his Lordship added that "the reduced garrison will amply suffice as a guarantee for the maintenance of public order under all ordinary circumstances." The circumstances that have ensued in the eighteen months since these words were written have induced Lord Cromer to completely change his opinion.

CREDITS FOR THE SUDAN.

The Ministry of Finance has opened the following credits for the Sudan: L.E. 1,080 for erecting a small arsenal in Khartoum; L.E. 3,500 for purchasing sundry equipments for the defence of that town, and L.E. 2,300 for purchasing motor vans for the traffic department at Bahr el Ghazal.

SUEZ—NAKHL TELEGRAPH.

The Ministry of Finance has opened a credit of L.E. 3,100 for a telegraph line between Suez and Nakhel. Another credit has been opened for erecting a landing stage on the Nile bank near Kasr el-Ali, Cairo.

EGYPT'S UNEMPLOYED.

To escape the vigilance of the police a number of Berbereen have fled to Ramleh and other suburbs, but the Gouvernorat has issued a circular to the several kiems in order to apprehend the vagrants.

Passengers at Bab-el Hadid station, Cairo, were not a little surprised yesterday morning by the unwonted spectacle of about five score of these tramps, escorted by showies, who were being sent off to their homes in the provinces.

During the last three days in Cairo alone upwards of three hundred of these idlers have been arrested, and they include a goodly number of Europeans who are being dealt with by their respective consulates. One of these undesirables had been wanted for robbery, and had on his person the jewels he had stolen several months ago.

Expulsion in the case of the Berbereen is impossible, as they all belong to tribes in Egypt. The penalty for vagrancy is two months' imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS IN EGYPT.

MUSTAPHA KAMEL'S ROLE.

The following suggestive letter appears in the "Standard":

Sir,—The letter appearing in your issue of the 23rd ult. from Mustapha Pasha Kamel will be found instructive in England as an authoritative exposition of the views of the self-named National party in this country. That numerous portion of the home public which indulges in the belief that the Egyptians are grateful for the benefits arising to them from the British occupation will be surprised to learn that not only such is not the case, but that actually the British are the subjects of their cordial detestation. This, however, is a truth to which, as an old resident in Egypt, I can confidently testify. Never, since 1882, do I remember a period when the people, both in town and country, were more antagonistic to us.

This result is unquestionably owing to Mustapha Pasha Kamel himself and his congeners of the pan-Islam Press, who, since the Akaba dispute, have (doubtless under orders from Yildiz) persistently directed the anti-European sentiment, always more or less current here, against the British. Without the pernicious teachings of that Press the peaceable and normally-phlegmatic Egyptian peasant would never have developed into the demoniac of Denishwai, ready to bludgeon, or even burn alive, British officers in uniform, and that within six miles of their armed force of 150 men capable of scattering like chaff before the wind the whole of the inhabitants of the village.

During last year's European naval demonstration against the Porte a belief was current amongst the low class native population of Alexandria that an order from the Sultan might be daily excepted in Egypt to commence the "Jehad," or Holy War, and this culminated in a riot on December 10, which might have resulted much more seriously than it actually did. The popular sentiment was then unquestionably anti-European, but, since Akaba it has been directed specially against the British, and the Denishwai outrage with its stern retribution has been one of the results. I regard the school of which Mustapha Pasha Kamel is the chief as being the direct cause of both these incidents.

When Mustapha Pasha Kamel affirms that "outsiders" have chiefly profited by British rule in Egypt, he makes a statement entirely contrary to fact, it being impossible to peruse any of Lord Cromer's reports without perceiving the exclusive way in which all his efforts have been directed to the good of Egypt and the Egyptians. To the Egyptian peasant—the bulk of the population—the British occupation has been salvation; others, if profiting, have done so but incidentally.

In my view, the proper recognition of the contents of the letter of Mustapha Pasha Kamel would be the prompt abandonment by us in Egypt of our blameworthy latitude in Press matters, so astonishing to all the foreign colonists there resident, and the cutting off of the stream of perennial poison with which the pan-Islam journals now so disastrously flood the country. I know that in England, the "liberty of the Press" is a maxim of almost idolatrous worship, and any proposed restraint in this respect is looked at askance. The advantages arising from the liberty of the press as from other forms of liberty depend much upon the education and capacity of the receiver. Actually, in Egypt, a country emerging from a serfdom of centuries, such liberty in the hands of writers of the type of Mustapha Pasha Kamel and his colleagues is a source of great danger to the whole community, whether native or foreign—hence this letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A SINCERE FRIEND OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE.

Cairo, July 9.

PROTECTION OF FRENCH SCHOOLS.

The Franciscan Sisters recently decided, without awaiting the solution of the question of the Protectorate of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, to transfer their schools at Kasr el-Nil and Clot Bey from French to Italian protection by placing them under the patronage of the Italian National Association for Eastern Missions, which has undertaken to pay the annual subsidy of 6,000 francs, till then payable by the Propagation of the Faith of Lyons, a French institution. In addition to this, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has granted the schools a subsidy which, together with the 6,000 francs, will guarantee the existence of these schools.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the small dance:—

- Consommé double glacé
Filet de bar frit sauce Griboche
Pommes nature
Tournedos à la belle Hélène
Constades de vol au vent à la Toulouse
Petits poids à la Française
Dindonneau roti Broche
Salade de saison
Bombe mascotte
Gâteau Genoise Grand Dessert.

A gala performance will be given at the San Stefano Theatre to-morrow evening, when the new ballet, "The Geisha," will be given.

CONSTANTINOPLE NOTES.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Pers, July 23. The arrival of the Turco-Egyptian boundary commissioners at El Arih, in Egyptian territory, is officially announced. As your readers are aware, the Turkish commission refused at first to go to El Arih, and its arrival in that locality is considered here as a diplomatic success for the Egyptians. The first pourparlers, however, gave rise to such divergencies of opinion that negotiations have been suspended in order to draw up a new plan of discussion.

Ecclesiastical Conflict.

Relations between the Patriarchate of Alexandria and the Archbishop of Mount Sinai are, according to a Greek contemporary, somewhat strained. They were never very cordial, but lately they have become bitter over the question of the school founded in 1861 by the brothers Raphael and Anania Ampetion, for poor children of the Greek community. According to the will of the founders, the school was to be placed under the control of a committee of nine, whose president was by right to be the Archbishop of Mount Sinai. It now appears that the Archbishop wished to prohibit certain persons not possessing the confidence of the community from joining the board of the school. Regrettable incidents ensued, and the Patriarchate of Alexandria had to interfere. Monsignor Photius asked the Archbishop of Mount Sinai his reasons for excluding these persons, and why he had gone to Cairo without the authorisation of his hierarchical chief. The Archbishop vouchsafed no reply and hence a conflict has sprung up between the Churches of Jerusalem and Alexandria.

Khedivah-Mother's Pilgrimage.

It is stated that during the next pilgrimage to the Holy Places of Islam, H.H. the Khedivah Mother will visit both Mecca and Medina. The Sultan has given orders for a brilliant reception to be given to her Highness, and, by Imperial order, great preparations are being made for the journey.

Egypt and Bulgaria.

M. P. Dimitroff, director of the administrative section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Sofia, has returned from Egypt, where he had been to negotiate the commercial treaty between that country and the Bulgarian Principality.

The Varna chamber of commerce has decided to purchase, with the guarantee of the Bulgarian Government, two steamers which are intended to run between Bulgaria and Egypt.

M. Paoliano, Roumanian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Cairo, has arrived here from Bucharest.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

M. Alexis Smyrnoff, Russian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, left yesterday for Europe by the Russian mail steamer.

Mr. P. W. Macchell, C.M.G., expects to leave for England during the course of next week.

Mr. Verschoyle left for England yesterday afternoon by the P. & C.S.S. Arabia.

During the absence on leave of M. Maspero, Emile Brugsch Pasha will act as director-general of the Antiquities Department.

Mr. William R. Williams has been appointed inspector of the First Circle of Irrigation, to replace Mr. J. Langley.

The labours of Sir Charles Scottier during his recent inspection of the system of the E.R.A. have, says "Les Pyramides," been rewarded at the rate of 4,265 francs 25 centimes per day.

The death is announced at Alexandria of Ismail Pasha Yaghen.

Rev. James Thompson Burns, M.A., assistant chaplain at All Saints' Church, Cairo, was married on July 24 to Miss Emily Blythe, of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are leaving by the S.S. Egypt and arrive in Cairo on August 8.

The Dean and Mrs. Butcher go on leave a few days later.

Mr. Schafer, managing director of the Shannon, Ltd., is expected to arrive in Cairo very shortly.

The Ministry of Public Works has appointed Osman Eff. Rushdi engineer in the Tefkiah of Cairo and the Delta, at a salary of L.E. 240 per annum.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES 235 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters. ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosetta (close to Zingis Theatre). CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.

# RUSSIAN CRISIS.

## MUTINY OF TROOPS.

### LOYAL INFANTRY BOMBARDED.

#### 500 KILLED OR WOUNDED.

HELSINGFORS, July 31. The garrison of the artillery fortress of Sveaborg mutinied last night and bombarded the quarters of the loyal infantry. 500 men were killed or wounded. The troops of the garrison at Skatudden mutinied this morning and imprisoned their officers. (Reuter)

HELSINGFORS, July 31. The artillery in the Sveaborg fortress mutinied. The infantry remained faithful, and a conflict took place, in the course of which 500 men were killed or wounded. The mutineers occupy three islands. (Havas)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31. All the revolutionary organisations, including the ex-members of the Duma, have issued a manifesto to the peasants urging them to seize the land of which they had been deprived by the diabolical designs of the Grand Dukes and other counsellors of the Tsar, and to remove the local authorities and select their own representatives instead. The Government had declared war on the nation and now was the time for the country to rise. The Government has decided to prosecute the signatories of the Viborg manifesto. (Reuter)

The gravity of this mutiny will be appreciated by everyone who has any acquaintance with the capital of Finland, for Sveaborg is one of the stock excursions from Helsingfors, from which it is only half an hour's trip in a steamer. Sveaborg has been called the "Gibraltar of the North" and is of enormous strategic importance, for it protects the naval harbour of Helsingfors, which is the most important naval station of the Russian Baltic fleet after Cronstadt. The entrance to the harbour is secured by a chain of seven or eight small islands three of which have been occupied by the mutineers, and the defences of which are called the fortifications of Sveaborg.

There is only one entrance by which large ships can reach the harbour; shoals or dams from one island to another blocking up all the other passages. The immediate entrance lies between the islands of Langern (which is 200 yards from the southern extremity of the town) and Vestar-Svert, and is about 200 yards across; it is commanded by the fire from the two islands, besides being raked by the batteries on the Oster-Lilya-Svert, which lies south of the opening between the two former. These three northern fortresses not only defend the channel, but also command points on the mainland, where an enemy after taking the town might attempt to plant his batteries. Three other islands to the southward (Vargen, Gustav-Svert, and Oster-Stuur-Svert), similarly situated, and if possible still more strongly defended, command the entrance from the Gulf, the whole front presented by the successive works being about a mile in length. The fortifications on these granite rocks are said to be of the most formidable description: the ramparts are scarped out of the rock itself; the batteries are armed with the heaviest ordnance; and each series of works has its own stores of all kinds and bomb-proof cover. Casemates are formed for 6,000 or 7,000 small arms, and the united fortresses are said to mount 900 cannon and to be garrisoned by 12,000 men; and there are magazines, arsenals, and barracks both upon one of the islands (Gustav-Svert) and upon the mainland.

The serious nature of the outbreak is apparent, and if the mutinous troops can hold the fortifications of Sveaborg, not only the Finnish capital, but the whole of the Grand Duchy, may raise the flag of revolt.

## ARMENIANS AND TARTARS.

### A WEEK'S FIGHTING.

TIFLIS, July 31. A regular campaign between Armenians and Tartars, lasting a week, has taken place. The Tartars attacked Askeran pass, which was held by Armenians, and were repulsed. The surrounding villages are the scenes of carnage. The town of Shusha is in flames, having been subjected to a five days' fusillade. (Reuter)

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

### PASSES THIRD READING.

LONDON, July 31. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Education Bill has passed the third reading by 369 votes to 177. The Nationalist members voted with the minority. (Reuter)

## Hamburg & Anglo-American

NILE COMPANY. River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo. THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK. Agents at Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

# NAVY REDUCTION

## GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

### LORD GOSCHEN & GERMAN POLICY.

LONDON, July 31. HOUSE OF LORDS.—An interesting debate took place on the question of the reduction of the naval programme. Lord Cawdor censured the Government's departure from the original scheme and said they were setting up an evil precedent. Lord Camperdown ridiculed the idea that the reductions would have an influence on the programme of foreign nations.

Lord Tweedmouth admitted that the Government had put before the Sea Lords the desirability of reducing the Estimates. Lord Goschen insisted that Germany was bent upon an imperial policy, and that anyone who hoped that the resolutions passed at the Hague Conference would be likely to arrest what she considered to be her mission, namely, to expand her power, was in a fool's paradise. (Reuter)

## THE EGYPTIAN GARRISON.

LONDON, July 31. Mr. Haldane announced that the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards will start for Egypt on 29th September. Mr. Runciman stated that the future strength of the garrison in Egypt will be about 5,700 men. (Reuter)

## RACING.

LONDON, July 31. Goodwood Stewards Cup.—1. Rocketter; 2. Twelvebore; 3. Admirable Crichton. 13 ran. Won by 3 lengths, a neck dividing second and third. Betting: 5 to 1 against Rocketter. 7 to 1 against Twelvebore. 100 to 6 against Admirable Crichton. (Reuter)

## CRICKET.

LONDON, July 31. Cricket.—Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 10 runs. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 41 runs. Sussex beat Somerset by 7 wickets. (Reuter)

## DREADNOUGHT SQUADRON.

### WORLD'S SWIFTEST BATTLE FORCE.

The statement published in the "Daily Telegraph" to the effect that in place of two Dreadnoughts and two big armoured cruisers—the original shipbuilding programme for this year—the British Government, as a result of a compromise with the Board of Admiralty, intend to build three Dreadnoughts, is authoritatively confirmed. These ships will be laid down at an early date, one being constructed at Portsmouth, another at Devonport, and a third by a private shipbuilding firm. By the end of the year after next the British Fleet will thus obtain, with the vessel now completing at Portsmouth, a homogeneous strategical unit of four of these powerful men-of-war, mounting forty guns of the new 12in. type, throwing an 850 lb shell, and 108 12-pounder anti-torpedo-boat weapons, with a very rapid fire.

The squadron of Dreadnoughts will have a sea speed of twenty-one knots, and will be able to cross the Atlantic and return with out re-coaling, so ample will be the provision of coal and oil fuel. These ships will draw less water than any battleship built in recent years and will be admirably suited either for service in the shallow waters of the North Sea or for use east of Suez, as they are well proportioned for passing through the Canal. In spite of their great displacement, 17,900 tons, the Dreadnoughts will require 18in. less water for navigation than the 15,000-ton battleships of the Queen, Bulwark, and Formidable types, and will have the advantages of three knots in speed, while they will mark a gain of 49in in draught over the Majestic class, of which one, the Victorious, it will be remembered, stuck for some time off Port Said when on her way to China. These four Dreadnoughts, on the other hand, will be the longest and broadest battleships hitherto built, and will form the swiftest and most powerful battle squadron in the world's fleets.

## Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA. August. Wed 1 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10. Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Romanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.) French Garden. Varieties. 9. Zizinia Theatre. Cinematograph Theatre. 9. San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30. Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in *Le Pillole d'Ercole*. 9.30. CAIRO. August. Wed 1 Abdeen Square. Minden Day Parade. 7 a.m. Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11. New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9. Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.

# The Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

Dividend Warrant No. 17. Bearer Warrant Coupon No. 14.

Dividend at the rate of 2 1/2 % for the half year ending 31st March 1906 (subject to income tax) on the Preference Share Capital, is now payable at the National Bank of Egypt, London, or Cairo and Alexandria, at the current rate of exchange. Registered Share Dividend Warrants have been posted. 28279-5-5

## CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

### APPEL DE FONDS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer Messieurs les Actionnaires qu'il a décidé d'appeler le deuxième quart sur les actions de la Société, soit 125 francs par titre, en deux versements égaux à effectuer aux dates suivantes: Fos. 62 1/2 du 1r. au 6 Septembre 1906. Fos. 62 1/2 du 2 au 8 Janvier 1907. Tout retard dans les versements donne lieu à l'application des articles 6, 7 et 8 des Statuts. Les versements devront être faits: Au Cairo: au Siège social. A Alexandrie: au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte. A Paris: A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, à la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte, à la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial. A Londres: Aux Agences et Succursales des Sociétés ci-dessus, à raison de Lstg 2 1/2 par versement. 28152-10x-4

## Sudan Government.

### NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness. 28283A-30-10-906

## Direction Generale des Postes

### AVIS

Les personnes désirant recevoir leurs correspondances au gîte, sont priées de prendre leurs mesures pour se les faire adresser "Poste Restante". Les adonnés aux boîtes spéciales sont également priés de recommander à leurs correspondants de faire indiquer sur les envois qu'ils leur adressent, le numéro de leur boîte, et ce à l'effet de faciliter le service de triage. 28296-1

## Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

### BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme âgé de 25 ans, connaissant le français et l'arabe, au courant des affaires de Bourse, de la Comptabilité et de ce qui touche les affaires agricoles (ayant servi pendant 4 ans dans une grande société) demande emploi à Alexandrie, au Cairo, ou aux villages. Bons certificats et bonnes références.

Deux employés ayant servi comme vendeurs dans de grandes maisons de confection cherchent à être placés. Bonnes références. Un bon encaisseur connaît la vente des drogues cherche place; bonnes références. Demeille âgée de 18 ans, ayant servi comme vendeuse dans des magasins de Nouveautés, cherche place. Parle anglais, français, italien, allemand et Arabe.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références. Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore, l'italien, l'arabe, et le turc, demande place à Alexandrie ou Cairo. Bonnes références. Professeur français, diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier. "Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

## MILITARY TAILORS.

### Egyptian Army Outfits a Speciality. RIDING BREECHES.

## F. Phillips & Co.

LADIES' TAILORS. (HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY). CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

# Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

## AVIS

### Expédition des Graines de Coton aux Quais de Gabbary.

Pour éviter dans la mesure du possible tout retard dans l'exportation des graines de coton nous venons, d'accord avec l'Administration des Ports, de prendre les arrangements suivants qui entreront en vigueur à partir de la prochaine saison cotonnière (Octobre 1906):

- 1.) A partir de la dite date les expéditions de graines de coton destinées à l'expropriation immédiate peuvent (sur une déclaration dans ce sens faite sur la lettre de voiture) être admises pour le Quai C (voies No. 5 de la Gare des Quais de Gabbary.)
  - 2.) En cas de besoin, c'est-à-dire en cas d'engorgement du Quai C l'Administration a également le droit de diriger ces expéditions au Quai E (voies No. 9 d'où les destinataires les feront décharger par leurs soins et à leurs frais, risques et périls.)
  - 3.) Ces expéditions demeurent soumises à toutes les dispositions du Tarif de marchandises, surtout en ce qui concerne le délai de déchargement et la responsabilité.
  - 4.) En tout cas l'Administration se réserve le droit au cas où les circonstances du service l'exigent (telles qu'engorgement des quais du au non déchargement des wagons, etc.) de suspendre le transport des graines pour tout ou partie de cas Quais ainsi que d'apporter toute modification qu'elle jugera nécessaire aux dispositions ci-dessus tout en déclarant d'ores et déjà toute responsabilité.
- Mais il est à espérer que grâce aux mesures prises le transport sera effectué d'une manière satisfaisante à l'intérêt du Commerce. Le Cairo, le 28 Juillet 1906. 28290-2-1

## Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

### AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication le Dallage de la rue Nasr el Dine. Le cautionnement est fixé L.E. 30. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où ils peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 7 Août 1906. Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour dallage de la rue Nasr el Dine."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 7 Aout prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée. Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIERS Alexandrie, le 26 Juillet 1906. 28280-3-3

## AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de terrassement de la route de 30m. depuis la rue El Chatby jusqu'à la tranchée de l'Ibrahimieh. Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 190. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Août. Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra en outre porter la mention "Soumission pour Travaux de terrassement de la route de 30 m."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque devra être remis au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 14 Août à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée. Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIERS. Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906. 28289-3-2

## AVIS

Le mardi quatorz (14) Août prochain, la Municipalité procédera à la vente des pierres de taille (blois) provenant de la démolition de la tour dite des "Romaines". Chaque soumissionnaire devra déposer un cautionnement de L.E. 5.

Le prix devra être donné par mètre cube de pierres brutes telles qu'elles se trouvent sur le chantier.

L'acheteur, ou son délégué, pourra assister au mesurage des pierres qui sera commencé le lendemain de la vente et devra effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale un jour après le mesurage.

Il aura à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la ville et devra enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai d'un mois sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire.

Les offres devront être adressées, sous pli cacheté, à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Août prochain. Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter, en outre, la mention: "Soumission pour l'achat des pierres provenant de la démolition de la tour des Romaines."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque agréé par la Municipalité, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 14 Août 1906 à midi. Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée. Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906. Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIERS 28297-3-1

"Sanitas" 1-1/2 PINT BOTTLES  
Disinfecting Fluid.  
COLORLESS, FRAGRANT,  
NON-POISONOUS.  
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT  
INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.  
Also 1- Tins Powder and 1/3 Boxes Soap.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.  
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The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather  
ROSE'S LIME JUICE  
CORDIAL.  
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap lemon juice or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime fruit.

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First-class Hotel, Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Two minutes from Railway Station. Close to Consulates and Opera House. Lift. Electric Light Throughout. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Magnificent Ball, Reception, Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room.  
FINE TERRACE ON THE AVENUE. SPLENDID GARDEN. OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

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NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE  
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MACKIE & Co. Glasgow Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar and other Old Irish Whiskies.  
DUNVILLE & Co., LTD. Belfast Monongahela XXXX Whisky.  
WM. LANAHAN and SON Baltimore "Old Valley" Whisky "Gold Lion"  
COOK and BERNHEIMER Co. New York Guinness Stout, Bass Pale Ale,  
STONE and SON London Pilsener Beer.  
ALF. FRIEDRICHER BRAUHAUS In Pilsenetz Vermouth.  
FRIEDRICH BAILLOL & Co. Torino Vermouth and Aperitive.  
PIERRE BISSET Cotte Tea.  
TERRABONA TEA COMPANY, LTD. PSCHORR BRAU, the renowned MUNICH BEER, in casks and bottles.  
Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, etc.

THE NILE.

ITS PHYSIOGRAPHY.

No river on the face of the globe has appealed so long and so vividly to the human imagination as the Nile. Its regular annual rise and fall, so unlike the random vagaries of other streams, its indispensable and never failing maintenance of the soil and fertility of Egypt in the midst of a surrounding desert, the persistent mystery in which it shrouded its distant sources...

the absence of hibernating animals in the country, and by the presence of serpents even on the highest ground. We now know definitely that the annual inundation is due to the copious rains that fall in certain parts of the Nile Basin. In Egypt and the greater part of the Sudan the yearly amount of rain is so small as to be practically negligible.

The most important result of the modern study of the hydrology of the Nile is shown by Captain Lyons to be the discovery of the relative shares taken by the White and the Blue Nile in the supply of water to the main river. It has been ascertained that a practically uniform supply is furnished by the vast reservoirs of the equatorial lakes, so that the White Nile above its junction with the Sobat maintains all the year round nearly the same constant volume.

It is the contribution of the Blue Nile which gives to the Egyptian river its distinguishing characteristics. In consequence of the copious rains that descend upon the Abyssinian tableland that tract of high land has been deeply trenched with innumerable gullies, ravines, and valleys, which have been cut out of the solid rocks by the streams that flow in them.

PLEA FOR THE TURK.

The following letter appears in the "Daily Mail":— Sir,—The anonymous letter which Lord Cromer gives as an example of the feeling existing in Egypt against England, and which you publish in Tuesday's "Daily Mail," illustrates the feeling of indignation that trembles in the breast of every subject of the Sultan who apprehends the fact that England has sounded on him, and has been so openly at cross-purposes with the suzerain of Islam.

Surely it speaks well for a nation which provides an asylum for a despised and outcast people of a different religion to itself? Where are the Jews finding rest today? Where are the real atrocity victims of Holy Russia seeking a solace from their woes but under the shelter of the Turkish Government?

Is it right, sir, to insult through officialism the amour propre of a great nation whose love of toleration can give lessons of mercy and charity both to Greek and Latin Churches, as all denizens of the East fully know?

Is it not time to call a halt to this folly, and to give this brother man a little fair play? Even if he be in error, he is a man, and methinks we are not likely to influence him for good if we refuse to recognise his sterling good points. Lord Salisbury is dead! Is wisdom dead with him?

Harmodsworth Vicarage.

COLD STORAGE CURE.

The very latest thing in cures for hay fever is "cold-storage." It comes, as one might almost have guessed, from across the Atlantic. A gentleman who was a great victim to hay fever happened one summer to spend two hours in the refrigerating hold of a steamer. This cured him, and he had no further attacks that summer.

OUR COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Manchester correspondent of the "Globe" says:— The outlook in our staple trade is improved by the continuation of good rains in India. The crops in our dependency are now assured, for the ground will be prepared for seed. Though there is very little business going on in cotton piece goods, it is expected that in a month or so dealers in Bombay and Calcutta will begin to give out cloth orders to make.

TRADE WITH CYPRUS.

The following is a table of the principal exports from Larnaca to Egypt in 1906:—

Commercial & Financial Supplement

OF THE "Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day.

FAMINE TOWN.

JAGANIR, THE POVERTY STRICKEN.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

It lies in British India, forty miles from anywhere, on a great tongue of barren land, that thrusts itself, parched and ragged, between two poverty-stricken native States. It lies alone; alone in its poverty, its dust, and its blazing sunshine; alone with its starving inhabitants; and its bitter, parched fields; alone with its desolate ravines, its brackish wells, and its ruined temples.

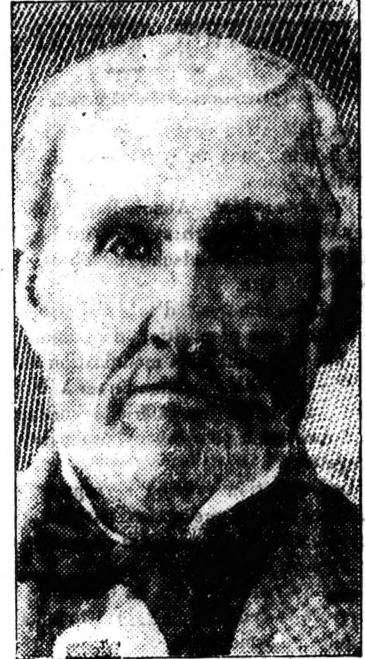
The ruined houses and temples which form the town, encircle a great mass of rock that rises a sheer 300 feet above it. This rock is crowned with an ancient fort, and with still more ancient temples, the summit being reached from the town by a great flight of worn and sun-beaten steps, out in the face of the rock and ornamented with carved archways and porches.

deserted; and if some poor wretch with the glazed eye of cholera, or the crouching attitude and fatid breath of plague, lies down in the gutter to die, the only interested spectators will be the great, heavy-winged birds of prey, vile objects, that with gorged clumsiness, circle and wheel in a sky that is at once cloudless and colourless.

As we leave the crumbling gateway of the town, a vile sickly odour is borne in upon the hot wind, and two half-starved jackals sneak away into a ravine. "Yes, Sahib," says the native who is carrying my rifle, "it is only the body of a Chomar (a low-caste Hindu) who has died of the plague, and, as he speaks, a huge vulture, so gorged that it cannot rise, waddles from the road. "Oh, yes," continues the native, "we have plague here, and fever, oh! great deal, and of course there is always 'Mata' [smallpox], and cholera, too; and this year, Sahib, the famine is very bad, and the people have sold all they have, even their brass and copper drinking vessels, and the bracelets from their girls' arms, and now there is nothing left to sell, only our children; which we are selling to rich men in Agra, but it is hard—and we do not get much for them. But," he adds, "they would die any way out here," and he points to the staring ribs and puffed bellies of the little naked forms around us, that watched us with sad, black eyes and pinched faces.

It is 40 miles to Agra—20 of them over rough country tracks. As we leave the town, we pass a small temple, where a Brahmin priest is washing himself in the sun. He is an old man, and the last left to look after the temple, which he will not shut up, or desert, be the plague or famine ever so bad. We say a few words to him, and leave a small present for the temple, and begin to traverse the dreary track that lies ahead. During the conversation, three of the great pillars of hot air and dust have amalgamated—an Indian dust storm is upon us. Suddenly the sky grows dark; how the hot wind roars over the parched plain! The sun is obscured by a dense haze of heat and dust; darker and darker grows the sky, while a mighty wind seems to snatch the very ground from under one's feet, until all is lost in a very hurricane of h.t., blinding, choking dust, that hides the desolate scene around, blotting out both the dreary track on which we are travelling and the last grim horrors of Jaganir.

The Irish porter is eternally a joy, unless you want anything done. It is now related by a feminine tourist that on arriving at a remote station in Mayo, with a prospect of an eight-mile drive on an open car, she inquired anxiously, "Do you think it will rain, porter, to-night?" And she was answered, "No, ma'am, weeded. It rains just watter here—like iver-ywhere else."



MR. OZIAL ROUNDS. A Resident of Welland Finds Relief in Pe-ru-na. SUFFERED 15 YEARS.

Mr. Ozial Rounds, Welland, Ont., a retired lumberman and a resident of Welland for half a century, writes: "For fifteen years prior to 1900 I was a sufferer from hay asthma and chronic diarrhoea. I grew weak and emaciated and was tortured with insomnia. "I was treated by eminent physicians but, if anything, was worse than ever. In fact, I was in as miserable a condition as a man could be. "However, I chanced to try Peruna and noticed an improvement. Thus encouraged, I continued, and after taking several bottles of your precious Peruna, I was entirely well and a wonder to myself and friends. "If, at my advanced age, 88 years, I have obtained such good results from Peruna, after so many years of needless suffering, there can be no doubt of its efficacy in the treatment of younger persons."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Pe-ru-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo & Alexandria.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS Every Night On the Verandah of the WINDSOR HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA. FROM 8 TO 12 P.M. 5 o'clock Tea Served on Verandah.

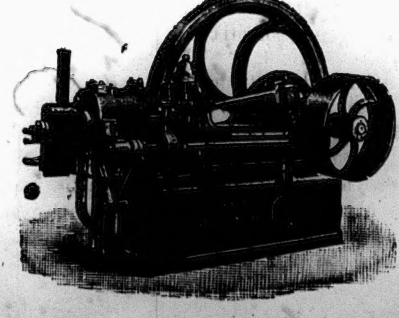
NILE GAUGE READINGS.

Table with columns for Date, W. Nile (Tewfikia), B. Nile (Rosaire), Khartoum, Atbara (Khashm el Girba), Halfa, Assouan Reservoir (U.S., D.S.), and Rhodah. It contains numerical data for July 1905 and July 1906.

From the 20th to 29th July the up-stream readings of the Assouan Reservoir are not recorded for 1905.

ENGLISH MADE PETROLEUM ENGINES

FOR PUMPING WATER IRRIGATION ELECTRIC LIGHTING WORKING MILLS AND DRIVING MACHINERY



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. EASY TO MANAGE. SIMPLE AND DURABLE.

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PITH OF THE PRESS.

THE TSAR'S LAST CARD.

The first Russian Parliament has been brought abruptly to an end. History already has to record numerous instances of blindness and provocation on the part of the Tsar's advisers, but it may be doubted whether any of them have been more momentous, more fraught with ruinous consequences, than his decision to dissolve the Duma.

The Government's arbitrary step, indeed, justifies only too completely those Russian reformers who besought the friends of constitutional liberty in the West not to lend more money to the autocracy. The event shows how little confidence can be placed in the security of Russian parliamentary institutions. The Russian Government obtained their loan, by what now looks uncommonly like false pretences, but they cannot live on it for ever. The future is dark indeed for them and for the Empire, if they persist in their present policy. With a depleted exchequer and a disaffiliated army, how can they hope to hold down for ever an exasperated people, welded by their fatuous shortsightedness into a strength and unity of purpose that it has never known before? ("Times.")

An International Peril.

Since the days when the development of the French Revolution compelled the intervention of the neighbouring Powers—an event which seemed as remote in 1789 as its repetition appears improbable now—there has been no moment charged with a heavier anxiety for the general interests of mankind. Anarchy in France wrapped the Continent and this country in the flame of war, which lasted, with interruption, for a quarter of a century, until peace had well-nigh disappeared from the memory of nations. Instead of indulging in irresponsible emotionalism, as did Fox and the English Whigs after the fall of the Bastille, with respect to the events that were happening across the Channel, let us remember that the Tsar's realm is in the throes of a no less mighty travail, which may involve equally stupendous consequences for good or ill, not only to Europe at large, but to every people whose interests are directly or indirectly connected with those of Russia, from the English Channel to the Yellow Sea, and from the coast of Kent to the shores of Japan. ("Telegraph.")

Russian's Credit Gene.

There is no disguising the fact that the dismissal of the Duma is an act of war against the democracy, and the most probable result will be to drive all the moderate Reformers into the arms of the Revolutionaries. We hear of a general strike in preparation throughout the great cities of the Empire. Even if the disastrous expedient should break down, it will suffice to damage Russian credit, and make borrowing impossible on the foreign bourses. Without ready money, and plenty of it, the Government will be unable to pay its soldiers and its police, and without the mailed fist the bureaucracy must capitulate at discretion. The last great advance from European lenders was obtained on the faith of a genuine Constitutional system being inaugurated. When the next application is made the men with money to invest will hold their hands, because they will have no confidence in a Government which has broken faith with its former creditors. ("Standard.")

Nicholas, Peacemaker.

We are unable to see the fitness of the present moment for paying compliments to the Emperor of Russia as an apostle of peace, as we fail to see the wisdom of choosing this particular time for disarming the British nation. To our terrestrial mind right comes before peace. Such rights as Englishmen have, have been won because Englishmen have been ready to shed their blood in asserting them and such rights as Great Britain possesses have been won by freely spilling British blood by sea and land whenever there was a British right to be upheld. With Russia in the throes of such a tumult as has not been seen in Europe for a century there are many rights that may be called in question, and the experience of past convulsions of the same nature shows that at such times wars are apt to spring up contrary to expectation. ("Morning Post")

French Criticism.

The most obvious feature of the situation is that the Tsar and the revolutionaries neglect, in a cavalier fashion equally regrettable in both, the obligations of Russia towards foreign countries. If we Frenchmen indulge in follies, that is our own affair as we are our own creditors; but Russia's creditors are to be found abroad—in Paris, and above all in Berlin (sic). What we said was neither reaction nor revolution. We suggested progressive development through the formation of a constitutional Ministry responsible to the National Assembly. The Tsar's reply to us is the dissolution of the Duma, the suppression of freedom of the Press and of liberty of speech, and a Cossack dictatorship. On the other hand, the revolutionaries—insurgents with the temperament of drunken slaves—assassins about whom one still hesitates to make up one's mind as to who's servants they are—badly conceal their design of defrauding and ruining the holders of Russian securities by mendacious phrases as to our pretended lack of Liberalism, although there is not a single Frenchman who does not ardently desire the transformation of Russia into a Monarchy on the English model. All this is monstrous. ("Republique Française.")

Mr. Beit's Modesty.

First Cecil Rhodes! Now Alfred Beit! Both are names which will endure as prelatry in the story of the industrial, political, and geographical expansion of British South Africa. What each owed to the other for the fulfilment

of ideas is not to be appraised to-day. It is the work of the historian. He will find ample material. Cecil Rhodes was ever ready to say how greatly he was helped in his schemes of empire by Alfred Beit, who, on his part, was glad to work with his friend without sharing the platform of publicity. Modesty was a leading feature of Alfred Beit's disposition. It was only one, for kindness which found expression in an exquisite regard for the feelings of others when doing a good or charitable act was a leading characteristic of his nature. Nothing came to him more naturally. It was part of the man. ("African World.")

Cecil Rhodes as "Crank."

Mr. Beit's bequest of a million and a quarter for the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway recalls the fact that the late Cecil Rhodes was once considered a crank. The story was told not long ago by an old member of the Cape Parliament at a meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute. When Mr. Rhodes made his first appearance in the Cape Parliament he could talk of nothing but his great idea of a trans-continental railway, and with the aid of a specially prepared map he sought to interest his fellow members in the colossal scheme. Most of them thought him a bore, and some openly called him a crank. His dream is now materialising. Many of us can remember when Wagner was considered a crank also, and when his music was a stook subject of ridicule in "Punch." A crank is a man ahead of his age. ("Daily Chronicle.")

MANCHURIA'S "OPEN DOOR."

As reported by the "Times" correspondent at Tokio, Viscount Hayashi enters indignant protest against those foreign suspicions of Japanese good faith which have lately made themselves heard. These liberals attribute to the insular Government a treacherous design of keeping the commerce of Manchuria wholly for the profit of its subjects, and in proof of that proposition, they point to the long delay in establishing the "open door" in the Southern province. Viscount Hayashi does not attempt to deny that considerable delay has occurred, or that some Japanese traders have taken advantage of the opportunity to smuggle goods into the interior. But abuses of one sort or another are bound to happen at the conclusion of any big war, involving the employment of exceptionally large forces. At the termination of hostilities between Japan and Russia, our gallant allies found themselves responsible for supplying a million and a quarter of their fellow-countrymen, combatants, and camp followers, with the necessaries of life. That was an obligation of humanity as well as of patriotism, and who will censure the Tokio Government for giving it the first place in their arrangements? But by accepting the onerous task, the Executive imposed on itself the duty of temporarily monopolising all available transport, and it is only now that the strain is beginning to be lightened. As for the traders who are alleged to have done brisk trade with the Chinese in goods hall-marked for the use of the Japanese troops, it is to be feared that precisely the same charge might be advanced against "smart" dealers belonging to other nationalities. But it is full time for these censorious bickerings to cease; Viscount Hayashi undertakes that in about a couple of months the Manchurian door will be thrown open to all-comers on equal conditions.

THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

The Congo State Government apparently waits to be "hurried up" before withdrawing its occupying forces from the Bahr-el-Ghazal, in compliance with the Anglo-Belgian Convention. By that arrangement, it was provided that the evacuation should take place "as soon as possible," but although some months have elapsed since the signature of the Convention, the latest information goes to show that the Congolese troops have not budged an inch. While quite agreeing with Sir E. Grey that large allowance should be made for the difficulty of communicating with such a remote country, we cannot forget that the Congo State used very quick dispatch when first permitted to enter the province. The Foreign Office usually suffers detriment, in such cases, whenever it intermits the application of pressure, for as soon as the attention of Downing Street is directed elsewhere nothing is done. It was a mistake to have employed such a very elastic phrase as "as soon as possible;" some definite date should have been fixed for withdrawing the five little garrisons from the province. So long as they remain in evidence, the natives must be perplexed as to the authority to which they owe allegiance. As they are somewhat lawless people, it is not odd that they should be beginning to doubt whether they are not released from any such obligation.

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THE COST OF A YACHT.

Fifty years ago sailing yachts of from sixty to a hundred tons were much more numerous, and they were owned by yachtsmen who treated them much as they would a suit of clothes of which they were fond, keeping them till they were positively out of date or old, fitting them out year after year as a matter of course, and enjoying their cruising like sensible beings. These are the views of Mr. Clive Holland, in a beautifully illustrated article in the Summer (August) number of the "Pall Mall Magazine."

From the thirty-tonners of the days of King Charles II, to the floating palaces of five hundred tons and upwards of the present time is indeed a transition. The family boat of from, say, fifty to eighty tons (which is happily not quite an extinct type), either hired or owned, runs away with a far greater sum of money than the uninitiated would suppose during the three or four months of the season. Such a boat—of say ninety tons—will make a large hole in £600, even if sailed on economical lines, and with a crew no more than sufficient to handle her properly. The cost of provisions is a heavy item, and harbour dues also entail a very considerable expenditure when one is cruising either in home or foreign waters. Should a yachtsman's fancy turn toward steam and "speed," the coal bill will, in the case of a three-hundred-tonner, probably mount up to some £25 or £30 per week, or even more under exceptional circumstances; and although there will be fewer hands than on a sailing yacht of similar tonnage, coaling labour and other incidentals may be set off as against the reduced wages bill.

The cost of a full season's "pot hunting" may be roughly estimated as £1,000 for the equivalent of the old forty rater, which sum affords a fairly accurate gauge if reduced or increased as the boat may be smaller or larger. In the case of the very well-known croaks, past and present, such as Ailas, Bona, Britannia, Meteor, Shamrock, Lucida, and other similar craft, probably a thoroughgoing season of thirty or forty starts will stand their owners in from £3,500 to £5,000, which latter sum will be greatly increased by competing in the earlier part of the year in Mediterranean waters, or by the yacht in question being sent across the Atlantic.

Few summer holidays, indeed, if the weather be fine, are pleasanter than those spent on an old, roomy, but seaworthy, yacht of the past generation, of say twenty to forty tons, with a handy man, and the crew formed of oneself and sea-loving friends. The cost of running such a boat for two months in the summer months, of course, no relation as regards expense to the sum required successfully to fit out and maintain a modern yacht and its attendant luxuries such as we have described. A rough estimate based upon personal experience would put the hire of such a boat as we have described at from £5 to £6 per week—whichever she be taken for six weeks, will amount to from £30 to £36. The wages of a thoroughly competent hand, in fact a "handy" man capable of acting as captain, steward, and cook, will not be much less than 35s. a week—that is to say £10 10s. for the six weeks. A boy is always useful and as appetites have a habit of sharpening up, it would be unsafe to put down a less sum than 15s. a week per head for ordinary board, exclusive of any special luxuries, and, of course, of wines and spirits. Probably odds and ends in the way of tips when in harbour, harbour dues, and incidentals which are inseparable from a yachting cruise, will amount to another £2 per week; but this item is one of the most variable, and it is impossible to make an estimate with any exactitude.

Totaled up, the cost of a six weeks' cruise, for a party consisting of four friends, the owner, man, and boy, will amount to about £100, which split up into five shares amongst the owner and his friends, amounts to £20 apiece. Putting it at £25, to provide for emergencies, it cannot be called a dear holiday; but it, of course, means that a good part of the work must be done by the holiday-makers themselves, and a certain amount of care and economy exercised all round.

THE KING'S DONKEY.

AMUSING STORY OF MISUNDERSTOOD SIGNAL.

Some time ago King Edward sent a donkey as a present to his little grand-son, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway. The donkey was carried by the steamer Montebello, and the captain got instructions to lock well after the animal. On arrival outside the Christiania fjord the captain signalled to the lighthouse "All right," but received no signal in reply. He then gave orders to signal "Ass" on one mast and "all right" on the other, but still no reply came.

As it is a very important matter that the signals from vessels passing the lighthouse should be properly reported, the captain complained to the authorities. The official explanation, says a Christiania correspondent, is this. At the moment the Montebello passed the lighthouse the signalman on duty was called to the telephone, and consequently could not reply immediately. After having finished the conversation on the telephone, he saw the second signal flying—"Ass!" "All right,"—and taking it as a personal snub, did not think it necessary to report it.

Because the representative of the Egyptian fellaheen now in London is called Kamel Pasha, it does not follow that he has got the hump, says the "Globe."

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 21.

Major V. S. Sandeman, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, has gone on retired pay. He received his commission originally in the 17th Lancers in November, 1886, was promoted captain in 1896, whilst adjutant of the regiment, and was specially promoted major 1903, and transferred to the 6th Inniskillings last October, as second in command. Major Sandeman served with the 17th Lancers through the Boer War of 1899-1901, and shared in the operations in Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Orange Free State, and was severely wounded in action (mentioned in despatches, brevet majority, Queen's medal with five clasps).

Captain T.E. Bayley, 20th Hussars, Brighton, has severed his connection with that regiment after serving over twelve years in it. He was appointed to it in January, 1894, got his troop in 1899, and up till recently was a staff captain at Cairo. His active service experience extended to the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98, in which he acted as Assistant Transport Officer to the 3rd Brigade (medal with two clasps), and the South African War, 1901-02, including the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony (Queen's medal with four clasps).

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G.T. Forestier-Walker has been transferred from the command of No. 5 Depot Royal Field Artillery, Clonmel, to the 122nd Battery R.F.A. Bulford, on completing the usual tour, with effect from the 5th prox.

On the 5th prox., Lieutenant J. R. Bassett, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, Khartoum, will vacate the adjutancy, and four days later Captain A. G. Macdonald will vacate the adjutancy of the 1st Battalion at Dublin.

The unpopularity of the "Broderick" cap is so great that the Army Council has again found it necessary to issue a special order against the wearing of obsolete pattern caps when soldiers, particularly those of the mounted service, are home on leave. The old "pill box" is still the favourite amongst the cavalry men. It seems a great pity that the Army's stupidity of the powers that be will not permit of Tommy Atkins wearing the smart looking "pill-box" and the late field service cap in preference to the hideous and detested "Broderick," which has not a single redeeming feature.

The peace-at-any-price shufflers of the British Cabinet have gone down before the determined attitude of the few men who put the Empire's interest before party, backed up by the Admiralty officials responsible for the naval defence of the country. No thanks to the Little Englanders, the policy of "Britannia rules the Waves" is to be carried out, and the first line of defence is to be kept up to the usual standard of going anywhere, and doing anything. The three Dreadnoughts originally projected by the late Conservative Government, inclusive of the Dreadnought just launched, will be built, and the other departments of the navy will be kept in an efficient state. Men of the type of Sir Edward Grey are badly wanted in Campbell-Bannerman's collection of faddists. Sir John Fisher has had a lot to do with the continuance of the late Government's naval policy. "Jacky Fisher" is a hard man to beat, and the Empire's interests are safe so long as he is at the head of naval affairs.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

A cable from Sydney, published by the "Shipping Gazette," discloses a piece of information which has been eagerly awaited in the shipbuilding and shipowning world. It is as to the constitution of the syndicate which has secured the contract with the Commonwealth Government for a fortnightly mail service between Australia and Great Britain, in substitution for that of the Orient and Royal Mail Companies, which expires on Jan. 31, 1908. The names of the syndicate are given as follows.

1. Messrs. William Boardmore and Sons, ship-builders, Dalmeir, N.B.
2. Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (Limited), Barrow-in-Furness.
3. Sir James Laing and Sons (Limited), ship-builders, Sunderland.
4. Lord Armstrong, who, it may be inferred, represents Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth, and Co. (Limited), which firm, it may be definitely stated, has an interest in the shipbuilding policy of the syndicate.
5. A leading firm of shipowners in Great Britain, closely connected with the Australian trade, whose name is not at present disclosed.

It is evident from the names above given that the new enterprise has fallen into powerful hands, for the shipbuilding firms mentioned include some of the most distinguished in Great Britain. The announcement comes at an opportune moment, for the delay in the formal intimation of the Commonwealth Premier—a delay entirely due to the pressure of other Parliamentary business—had given rise to various rumours in Australia. In London, too, there were those who were inclined to throw doubt on the undertaking into which it had entered. All such suggestions are now once and for all disposed of.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—  
ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES  
15 words . . . . . P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15  
30 words . . . . . " 8 " 16 " 24  
Every 10 words, } " 2 " 4 " 6  
beyond 30 }  
The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

APARTMENTS for two Gentlemen with English family at Berkeley. Double or single bed-rooms, electric light, etc. Address, No. 28287, "Egyptian Gazette." 28287 6 3

BORMAN & Co.—Grand clearance sale of surplus Summer Stock, consisting of Prints, Zephyrs, Baptists, Straw Hats for ladies and children, Parasols and all summer articles too numerous to mention. Must be sold to make room for new stock. A few slightly damaged Gladstone Bags for half of cost. 28299 6 1

BLICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8. W.T. Emmans, 99 Rue Attarina, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 30 6-906A

BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany, Villa Waldsee, (English Pension). Garden, Lift. Waters renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28018-52-51

EGYPTIAN MINES.—Mr. Jean Pinna, Alexandrian mining expert, of the firm of Psadovani, Haymarket, Alexandria, has discovered two mining centres eighteen kilometres from Mersa Matruh. The minerals are ferro-sulphate of copper and zinc. 28294-3-9

EXPERIENCED MAN required for Alexandria, knowing thoroughly the place and book-keeping, to take the management of office and travel for Cairo Firm. Salary and commission allowed. Guarantee required. Apply, P. O. Box 445, Cairo. 28276-6-6

MRS. BOUCHER, Nursing Institute, 3 Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers, Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all descriptions, including monthly and children's. No fee till suited. 28235 12-8 906

WANTED, by English firm, experienced, energetic and intelligent clerk, able to speak, read, and write English, French, and Arabic, keep books, etc. Salary to commence £10 monthly. Good references indispensable. Apply by letter, Box 741, Cairo. 28275-6-6

WANTED! A Steward for the British Club: Applicants should apply, stating age, experience and mentioning references to the Hon. Secretary. 28282-6-4

WANTED.—At once, English nurse. Apply, Mrs. Gays, Maison Ohanien, Ibrahimieh. 28 92-3-2

WANTED.—English-speaking Nurse for child, 18 months. Apply, Mrs. Halse, Imperial Hotel, Cairo. 28298-3-1

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.

REGULAR AND FREQUENT TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL. CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING. Offices—LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA 27154-17-1-907

Always order  
LIEBIG as  
**LEMCO**  
The original Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

CARLTON HOTEL,

BULKELEY (near Alexandria.) Half way to San Stefano. RAMLER'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL PATRONISED BY THE ELITE. Full Pension P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Mid-Gaber station. 24-11-06 C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS CAIRO. ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA. AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo. Dressmaking, Costumes, Blouses, Skirts, Dust cloaks, Veilings, Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Breeches, &c. Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsteds, Fancy Vesting, &c. All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pajamas in great variety. SPECIAL ATTENTION-PAID TO Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing Gowns, Soft double collars. The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Turbouches.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c. Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries. Stohwassen, Leggings and other makes. Fox's spiral Putties. BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1. A SPECIALITY

Household Linen

at specially reduced prices. Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannelles, Ceylon Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING) FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS, STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria.

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## SPURR INMAN & CO. LTD.

Egyptian House:  
The Egyptian Engineering Co. Ltd.  
Maison Spiro,  
Chareh Kasr-el-Nil,  
CAIRO.

Telephone 1542.  
Cables: Anglogypt,

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, July 24, 1906.

|                                 |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Abyssinia Bank                  | 9 1/2  | 10 1/2 |
| Agricultural Bank               | 9 1/2  | 10 1/2 |
| Preferred                       | 9 1/2  | 10 1/2 |
| 5 1/2 o/o Bonds                 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Bank             | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Central Egypt Exploration Co.   | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Crédit Foncier d'Egypte         | 15     | 16     |
| Corporation of Western Egypt    | 15     | 16     |
| Daira Sugar 4 o/o Debentures    | 4 1/2  | 5 1/2  |
| Daira Sanieh Ordinary           | 16 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Deferred                        | 96     | 98     |
| Delta Preference                | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Deferred                        | 10     | 11     |
| Delta Lands                     | 3 1/2  | 4 1/2  |
| Egyptian Estates                | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Estates Deferred                | 10     | 11     |
| Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd. | 2 1/2  | 3 1/2  |
| Egyptian Trust & Investment     | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Land and General Trust          | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Options                         | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Eridia                          | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Fatira                          | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Khedivial Mail S.S. Company     | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Land Bank of Egypt              | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Mysore Reefs                    | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| New Egyptian Company            | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| National Bank                   | 25 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Nile Valley                     | 5 1/2  | 6 1/2  |
| Block "E"                       | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| North Nile Valley               | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Salt & Soda                     | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Sudan Exploration               | 2 1/2  | 3 1/2  |
| Sudan Gold                      | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Um Rus Gold Mine                | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| United African Exploration      | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Union Foncier d'Egypte          | 5 1/2  | 6 1/2  |
| Egyptian Investment & Agency    | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Egyptian Markets                | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Egyptian Sudan Mines            | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2  |

### SUCRES

Visible Supply

|            |              |           |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Angleterre | T. 181,400   | 149,000   |
| France     | 543,650      | 433,300   |
| Allemagne  | 672,030      | 430,000   |
| Hambourg   | 137,250      | 127,110   |
| Austriche  | 380,200      | 231,570   |
| Hollande   | 43,400       | 13,200    |
| Belgique   | 127,300      | 56,990    |
| Total      | T. 2,085,210 | 1,441,170 |

### Direction Generale des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois de Juillet 1906

| DESIGNATION                         | Unité   | Prix du mois courant |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Coton                               | L.E. M. |                      |
| Graines de Coton                    | centnar | 3 350                |
| Hariri                              | centnar | 0 600                |
| Blés Saida et Béhéra                | centnar | 0 275                |
| Fèves Saida et Béhéra               | centnar | 1 040                |
| Lentilles                           | centnar | 0 900                |
| Mais                                | centnar | 0 765                |
| Orge                                | centnar | 0 540                |
| Pois chiches                        | centnar | 1 500                |
| Petits pois                         | centnar | 1 200                |
| Hariri                              | centnar | 1 400                |
| Hullé                               | centnar | 1 550                |
| Riz (avec emb.)                     | centnar | 2 300                |
| Riz en paille                       | kilo    | 0 6                  |
| Riz brut                            | centnar | 0 7                  |
| Farine No. 1 à 5 (30 oaks)          | centnar | 0 900                |
| Sucre blanc (en pain)               | centnar | 0 560                |
| " (grands morceaux)                 | centnar | 0 500                |
| " (en poudre) No. 1                 | centnar | 0 450                |
| " rouge (Parchout) en pains         | centnar | 0 240                |
| " " " en poudre                     | centnar | 0 220                |
| Cotons Afrité et écart pour Turquie | centnar | 1 500                |

### Prix des sacs.

|                          |         |  |
|--------------------------|---------|--|
| Qualité indienne         |         |  |
| A coton de 3 livres P.T. | 4 30/40 |  |
| " " " "                  | 5 / -   |  |
| " " " "                  | 2 30/40 |  |
| " " " "                  | 3 20/40 |  |
| " " " "                  | 5 / -   |  |

### COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

| Per ton                   | Shigs. | Shigs. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| CARDIFF Best quality      | 26/6 @ | -/-    |
| NEWPORT Best quality      | 25/    | -/-    |
| NEWCASTLE Bothal          | 20/6   | -/-    |
| " Cowpen                  | 20/6   | -/-    |
| " Hastings                | 20/    | -/-    |
| " West Hartley Main       | 20/    | -/-    |
| " Merry's                 | 19/6   | -/-    |
| " Bairds                  | 19/6   | -/-    |
| " Dunlops                 | 19/6   | -/-    |
| " Best Hamilton Ell       | 19/6   | -/-    |
| YORKSHIRE Micklefild      | 19/6   | -/-    |
| LIVERPOOL Best Lancashire | 19/6   | -/-    |
| PATENT FUEL Ancher        | 26/    | -/-    |
| " Crown                   | 26/    | -/-    |
| " Star                    | 26/    | -/-    |
| " Arr w                   | 26/    | -/-    |
| " Swansea Graigolo        | 26/    | -/-    |
| " Swansea                 | 26/    | -/-    |
| NEWCASTLE Foundry Coke    | 44/    | -/-    |
| " Gas Coke                | 34/    | -/-    |

### Expeditions

Graines de Coton du 1er Septembre 1905 au 30 Juin 1906, par Ports de destination:

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Hull              | T. 171,908 |
| Londres           | 55,979     |
| Liverpool         | 25,250     |
| Bristol           | 31,596     |
| Southampton       | 7,261      |
| Leith             | 1,380      |
| Sharpness         | 14,487     |
| Glasgow           | 2,909      |
| Greenock          | 2,330      |
| Barnstisland      |            |
| Ipswich           | 4,588      |
| King's Lynn Docks |            |
| Boston Docks      |            |
| Rochester         | 3,387      |
| Manchester        | 5,700      |
| Marseille         | 8,372      |
| Havre             | 1,000      |
| Dunkerque         | 2,091      |
| Nantes            | 7,375      |
| Brème             | 10,877     |
| Rotterdam         | 180        |
| Hambourg          | 1,250      |
| Anvers            | 201        |
| Total             | T. 357,383 |

### ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton Juillet ont été fixées comme suit:

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Entre Fair et Fully Fair  | P.T. -- |
| " Fully Fair et Good Fair | " --    |
| " Good Fair et Fully Good | " --    |
| " Fair                    | 15 --   |
| " Fully Good Fair et Good | 17 1/2  |

### A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition of disease to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, not of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are all the more of them being neglected), its symptoms are much the same: most commonly, it is accompanied by a sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

**VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY** to those of this morbid feeling, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

**THERAPION No. 3** than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, with the proper health be restored.

**THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,** and a new existence imparted in place of that which has so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and non-toxic, and is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all ages, and in all conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

**THERAPION** is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

**Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said**

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SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Patent Tibbon-making Threshing Machines.

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Special Designs for Nile, Canals, Business, and Pleasure Boats

Works: SOUTHAMPTON. Sole Agent for Egypt and the Sudan: JAMES GARRALL WILCOCKS. 28/21-31-6-907

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SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS.)

The National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Now assumed by the Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Coy. Established 1824

Fire Insurance Policies granted on all approved Descriptions of Property, at moderate rates, ALEXANDRIA, Maison A. N. Amer. Rue Constantinople. CAIRO, Hosh Iss 17-11A-966

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stable and permanent railways. — Passenger and goods cars. Tipping and platform waggons for all purposes. — Locomotives from 10-400 H.P. Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria

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COMPTON METALLURGIC EGYPTIEN — Iron and steel works.

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 FEDDANS PER DAY.

OFFICES (CAIRO: Sharia el-Masabeh No 32 (Coronel Buildings, near the National Bank.) ALEXANDRIA: Porte Rosette-street, No. 5. 31-8-906

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The Egyptian Engineering Stores.

MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA

Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for Messrs. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable & fixed Engines & Boilers, Corn mills, Threshing, Strawbrusing & Cutting Machines.

Messrs. GALLOWAYS, LTD., Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World.

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Manager: PHILIP HAROLD WADE. Assistant Sub-Manager: FRANCIS GOLDSCHMIDT. Secretary: CHARLES WOOLLEY.

Sub-Manager: WATKIN W. WILLIAMS.

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

### BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1906.

| Dr.   | Cr.   |
|---|---|
| To Subscribed Capital—£4,233,325                            | By Cash at Bankers... 204,965 17  |
| viz., 169,333 shares of £25 each                            | Securities—   |
| Capital paid-up, viz.: £5 p. share                          | British and Indian Government, and other Trustee Securities, including City of London Corporation Bonds... £1,608,722 15 10 |
| Reserve Fund ... 400,000 0 0                                | Other Securities, including short dated Colonial Bonds 462,873 7 10   |
| Deposits and Sundry Balances. 11,628,988 0 11               | Loans at call, short and fixed dates ... 1,986,374 19   |
| Bills Re-discounted ... 3,081,796 13 1                      | Bills Discounted... 11,860,917 2  |
| Rebate ... 64,257 5 2                                       | Sundry Balances, and Interest due on Investments & Loans 40,485 7   |
| Amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account ... 53,232 10 3 | Freehold Premises ... 110,900 0   |
|   | £16,074,939 10 5  |

### PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1906.

| Dr.   | Cr.   |
|---|---|
| To Current expenses, including Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration, Salaries, Stationery, Income tax, and other charges ... 12,764 5 11 | By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1905... 11,775 6 |
| Rebate of Interest on Bills not due, carried to Now Account... 64,257 5 2   | Gross Profits during the half-year... 118,478 15                |
| Six months' Dividend at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum free of Income Tax ... 42,333 5 0   |   |
| Balance carried forward to next account ... 10,899 5 3  |   |
|   | £130,254 1 4  |

J. GURNEY FOWLER, F.C.A., (Price, Waterhouse & Co.) FRANCIS W. PIXLEY, F.C.A., (Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.)

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| A.M.                  | TELOUAN BRANCH  | P.M. |
|-----------------------|---|------|
| Bab-el-Louk dep. 6.20 | 8.5 9.10 10.10 12.10 1.15 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.15 7.30 8.40 10.10 12.30       |      |
| Holouan arr. 7.7      | 8.49 9.45 10.47 12.45 1.50 3.45 4.50 5.49 6.53 8.4 9.28 10.49 1.7         |      |
| Holouan dep. 6.25     | 7.50 8.15 9.10 10.10 12.10 1.15 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.20 7.25 8.50 10.15 11.15 |      |
| Bab-el-Louk arr. 7.10 | 8.20 9.00 9.45 10.47 12.47 1.52 3.45 4.53 5.49 6.54 8.5 9.32 10.53 11.53  |      |

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